

Local Government Handbook

Legal Requirements

Alaska State Law and Title 29

(revised 4/10/03)

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1. Alaska State Law And Title 29

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Section 1: Alaska State Law and Title 29

Introduction

Three bodies of law: the Alaska Constitution, Alaska Statutes (AS), and the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) combine to form the regulatory framework for establishing and operating local governments in Alaska. A fourth body of law comes in the form of written decisions from the Alaska Supreme Court. These decisions often result from controversies over interpretation of the laws or conflicts between the laws in the regulatory framework. The people of Alaska established the public policy and general legal framework for local governments in Article X of the Alaska Constitution. The stated purpose of Article X "is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of local government units, and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdictions."

Local government powers and the conditions and rules for exercising them are determined, by the state. Article X of the Alaska Constitution provides that, "A liberal construction shall be given to the powers of local government units." This is restated in statute and essentially means that, in addition to the powers and functions expressly granted by the state, local governments may exercise all implied powers and functions that are not otherwise limited by law [AS 29.35.410].

The state legislature, as authorized by the constitution, grants some specific powers to local governments and sets out some conditions and processes to exercise these powers. The legislature also prohibits or limits the exercise of certain powers by local government. These powers, limitations, conditions, and processes are found in AS 29.10.200 and other provisions of Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes.

Title 29 is the set of statutes that deals with the organization, powers, and activities of local government. Although other state laws affect local government operations, Title 29 is the primary source that state and local officials refer to when making decisions regarding local government. Copies of Title 29 should be available in a community's city or borough offices. If not, the Department of Community and Economic Development makes copies available upon request. The State Legislature's web pages provide access to the State statutes and regulations. Larger libraries and Legislative Information offices should also have a complete set of the Alaska Statutes and Regulations.

The objectives of this Local Government Handbook section are:

- ✳ To provide an overview of Title 29.
- ✳ To list and give references for other state statutes that affect local government operations.
- ✳ To list sources of technical assistance.

Laws enacted by the state legislature may not contain the level of detail required to guide the day-to-day activities that are subject to the law. For this reason, the legislature authorizes the governor and the administrative departments to develop the detail and

definition necessary to make sure that the laws are carried out as the legislature intended. These rules and definitions form the body of regulations called the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC). To date, there have not been many regulations written in the AAC having to do with Title 29. The primary focus of the regulations covering Title 29 deal with the incorporation of local governments and revenue sharing and a few other topics to a lesser degree. It is a good idea when reviewing state laws to refer to the 'Cross-reference Section' in the last volume of the regulations to find out if there are regulations affecting the statute being looked at.

Guide 1: How to use the Alaska Statutes

The Alaska Statutes consist of several bound volumes that are updated after every legislative session. Copies of the complete set of statutes are available for public use at larger libraries, legislative information offices, magistrates' offices, and the Alaska Court System libraries and on the Internet. You may also telephone or write to one of the legislative information offices to ask for a copy of a specific law. Letters referring to state laws should be as specific as possible. If you have the law's citation (the identification number which gives its title, chapter, and section, such as AS 29.45.010), be sure to include it in your letter. If you do not have the law's citation, describe the law you are writing about as clearly as possible. The Department of Community and Economic Development or your local legislator may also help you get copies of legislation.

The Alaska Statutes are also available on the internet through the web site for the State of Alaska Department of Law. Once you have entered the web site simply follow the directions to find the particular statute you need.

If you have access to a set of Alaska Statutes, the following information and guidelines will help you in finding specific laws.

A. The Numbering System

The Alaska Statutes are organized according to a numbering system. Each law is assigned a number that identifies it. These numbers are referred to as the 'citation' of the law. The Alaska Statutes consist of 47 Titles covering 47 major subject areas, arranged by titles. One example is Title 29, which covers the laws having to do with municipal governments. When talking about the statutes in general, a person may refer just to the title. For example, Title or AS 29 contains state legislation having to do with the organization and operation of municipal government.

A citation may also be identified only by title and chapter. For example, AS 29.35 contains legislation that sets out the powers and duties of municipal government.

A citation may reference a title, chapter, and section. For example, AS 29.35.250 sets out the powers and duties of city governments located within boroughs.

A citation may reference a title, chapter, section and subsection. For example, AS 29.35.250(a), the illustrated citation, states: "A city inside a borough may exercise any power not otherwise prohibited by law."

A sample citation from Title 29 is used to show how the numbering system works. Always use the citation when referring to a state law (in letters, minutes, reports, resolutions, etc.). Following is an example of how to write a citation:

- *AS 29.35.250(a) reads as follows:*
- *AS stands for Alaska Statute and is always listed before the title number.*
- *29 is the title number and is always listed second.*
- *35 is the chapter number and is always listed third. There is always a period in front of the chapter number.*
- *250 is the section number and is listed fourth. There is always a period in front of the section number.*
- *(a) stands for the subsection. All citations do not have subsections. Subsections are always enclosed in parentheses.*

B. General Topical Index

The Alaska Statutes contains a General Topical Index, which is an alphabetized list of major subjects covered in the statutes. The Topical Index is found in the last volume of the Alaska Statutes. It has its own **cumulative supplement** that shows listings for laws passed since the main index was printed.

How To Use The General Topical Index

Step 1: Make a list of words that relate to the subject you have in mind. For example, if you are looking for information having to do with the inspection of buildings for fire hazards, a list of possible subject areas to check might include fire code, fire hazards, safety, and buildings.

Step 2: Turn to the "F" listing in the index and look for "Fire Code." You see in the illustration that there is no listing. However, if this page is examined more closely, you will find a major heading of "Fires and Fire Prevention" and an entry for "Inspections." Under "Inspections," we find this listing:

Inspections
Buildings
Authority of municipal fire
Department officers and personnel, § 18.70.075

In this case, the listing was found easily by looking at other subjects under the major heading. (The symbol "§" stands for "Section." Thus, the citation §18.70.075 is referring the reader to Section 050 of Chapter 70 of Title 18 (AS 18.70.075).)

Step 3: Once you find the citation that addresses the topic your are researching, turn to the law in the title listed.

C. Cumulative Supplement

State laws passed after the original titles are printed and bound are placed in a separate volume called a Cumulative Supplement. When you find and read a provision in state law, always check the cumulative supplement to make sure there wasn't something recently enacted affecting the subject you are researching. A reader can use a cumulative supplement to check quickly if a new statute has been passed or if an old one has been amended or repealed.

To check the cumulative supplement, follow the steps below.

Step 1: Turn to the cumulative supplement. The cover page will usually indicate the titles covered by the cumulative supplement.

Step 2: Locate the beginning of the title you want to check, such as Title 29.

Step 3: Look for the same citation as the law you are checking.

Step 4: When you find the citation for the law, read it carefully to determine what parts have been amended or repealed.

If the law you are looking for is not in the most recent supplement, there have been no recent changes.

D. Annotations and Footnotes

Annotations and footnotes listed in small print at the end of each section of the law provide information on the history of the law.

Annotations give the reader some background information on how the courts have interpreted the statute in the past. For example, the annotation for AS 29.10.030 reads:

Notes to Decisions

City ordinance not prohibited: There is no statutory prohibition to the enactment of a city ordinance on referendums which required that the referendum petition contain the signatures of 25 percent of those voting in the last general election. *Area Dispatch, Inc. v. City of Anchorage*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1231 (File No.2624), 544 P.2d 1024 (1976), decided under former, similar law.

Footnotes serve three main purposes:

1. To show the reader the effect of a change in the law cited. For example, a footnote accompanying AS 29.10.040 reads:

Effect of Amendment. -- The 1986 amendment in subsection (a) inserted "of an existing municipality" and substituted "have been qualified to vote in that" for "be a voter of an existing" and "at least one year" for "three years."

Editor's notes. -- The 1986 amendment of subsection (a) made by § 43, ch. 37, SLA 1986 is retroactive to January 1, 1986, under the terms of § 49, ch. 37, SLA 1986.

2. To provide references to documents discussing legal principles contained in the statute.
3. To show the law's number when it was still in the legislative process. For example the session law identifying AS 29.35.350 reads as follows:

AS 29.35.350: (§§ 10 ch 74 SLA 1985)

There are no specific procedures for using the footnotes and annotations. However,

- ★ When using annotations, be careful to determine whether they are outdated. For example, in 1972 and again in 1985, Title 29 was completely rewritten, and many of the annotations and footnotes, based on earlier versions of the title, may no longer apply.
- ★ Court decisions, as well as laws, change over time. Court decisions, referred to under the applicable statute by annotation, may not reflect the latest word from the Supreme Court on a subject. Recent Alaska Supreme Court decisions are available on the internet through the Department of Law web site. At the bottom of the 'Legal Resources' section on the sidebar is a 'Legal References' link that will take you to related law links and Alaska Supreme Court decisions. (The site address is <http://www.law.state.ak.us/links/links.html>.) Once you have entered the web site there is an annotated index of decisions affecting municipal corporations or you can conduct a key word search for the subject you are investigating. If the statute has been discussed in a written decision of the Alaska Supreme Court the web site will generate a copy of the decision. An attorney would also be able to help you find the latest decision from the Supreme Court on the topic.

GUIDE 2: How to use the Alaska Administrative Code

State laws are rules that local governments, industry, and the public must obey. However, laws are not always written in enough detail to spell out how they apply to every situation that might come up. As a result, the legislature authorizes the governor and the administrative departments to adopt regulations that specify the intent of the laws and establish procedures for putting them into effect. The term "regulation" is defined in AS

44.62.640 and essentially what it says is that regulations may be used to implement, interpret, or clarify a law.

AS 44.62.640:

(3) "regulation" means every rule, regulation, order, or standard of general application or the amendment, supplement, or revision of a rule, regulation, order, or standard adopted by a state agency to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by it, or to govern its procedure, except one which relates only to the internal management of a state agency; "regulation" does not include a form prescribed by a state agency or instructions relating to the use of the form, but this provision is not a limitation upon a requirement that a regulation be adopted under this chapter when one is needed to implement the law under which the form is issued; "regulation" included "manuals," "policies," "instructions," "guides to enforcement," "interpretive bulletins," "interpretations," and the like, which have the effect of rules, orders, regulations or standards of general application, and this and similar phraseology shall not be used to avoid or circumvent this chapter; whether a regulation, regardless of name, is covered by this chapter depends in part on whether it affects the public or is used by the agency in dealing with the public;

The various state departments typically adopt regulations to help carry out the agency duties and responsibilities identified in the statutes. In situations where different interpretations of a law could be made, regulations help clarify the intent. Regulations are bound together in the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) (frequently the terms code and regulations are used to refer to the AAC). The AAC is divided into 22 units. It also contains an appendix (including emergency regulations), a cross-reference table that matches regulations with applicable statutes and an index.

The legislative information offices, libraries, and court houses , and municipal offices generally have bound copies of the AAC. . The AAC is also available on the Internet through the web site for the Department of Law (<http://www.law.state.ak.us>). Once you have entered the web site choose 'regulations' from the menu on the left and follow the directions to find the particular regulation you need.

How to Find a Specific Administrative Regulation

There are five ways to use the AAC to find an administrative regulation, or to check to learn whether or not one exists:

1. If you know the citation of the statute that the regulation refers to, turn to the cross-reference table in the AAC. The cross reference will show you the citation of the regulation next to that of the statute. The cross-reference tables and index are found in the last Volume of the AAC.

2. The Department Index can be used to learn whether regulations have been adopted to guide the administration of a program in which you are interested. Look in the index under the department of state government that administers the program. Once this is found, look for the division of that department that is administering the program you are interested in. Below the division listing are the subjects of all regulations administered by that division.
3. The third method of finding a regulation is to look in the Subject Index in the back of the AAC. This method may show that several departments have regulations that pertain to the same subject.
4. Obtain a copy of the AAC on CD Rom and follow the instructions on the CD Rom for accessing the information you need.
5. Access the AAC on the Internet and follow the directions to find the particular regulation you need.

Alaska Statutes - Title 29

Alaska Statutes

Title 29. Municipal Government.

Chapter

- 03. The Unorganized Borough (§§ 29.03.010 -- 29.03.030)
- 04. Classification of Municipalities (§§ 29.04.010 -- 29.04.060)
- 05. Incorporation (§§ 29.05.011 -- 29.05.210)
- 06. Alteration of Municipalities (§§ 29.06.010 -- 29.06.530)
- 10. Home Rule Municipalities (§§ 29.10.010 -- 29.10.200)
- 20. Municipal Officers and Employees (§§ 29.20.010 -- 29.20.640)
- 25. Municipal Enactments (§§ 29.25.010 -- 29.25.080)
- 26. Elections (§§ 29.26.010 -- 29.26.360)
- 35. Municipal Powers and Duties (§§ 29.35.010 -- 29.35.730)
- 40. Planning, Platting, and Land Use Regulation (§§ 29.40.010 -- 29.40.200)
- 45. Municipal Taxation (§§ 29.45.010 -- 29.45.810)
- 46. Special Assessments (§§ 29.46.010 -- 29.46.140)
- 47. Municipal Debt (§§ 29.47.010 -- 29.47.470)
- 55. Municipal Programs (§§ 29.55.010 -- 29.55.020)
- 60. State Programs (§§ 29.60.010 -- 29.60.700)
- 65. General Grant Land (§§ 29.65.010 -- 29.65.140)
- 71. General Provisions (§§ 29.71.010 -- 29.71.800)

Organization and Content

Title 29, is organized into 17 chapters that address the following eight major subject areas:

- * Organization of municipal government; chapters 03-06.
- * Home rule municipalities; chapter 10.
- * Routine operations of municipal government; chapters 20, 25, and 26.
- * Municipal powers and duties; chapter 35.
- * Municipal planning, platting, and land use regulation; chapter 40.
- * Municipal taxation, special assessments, and debt; chapters 45-47.
- * State assistance to municipalities; chapters 60 and 65.
- * General provisions; chapter 71.

In addition to these, chapter 55 addresses local historical districts. A brief description of the topics covered under each major subject area follows.

Organization of Municipal Government: Chapters 03-06 (AS 29.03.010–AS 29.06.530)

Chapters three through six set forth the basic provisions of law governing the unorganized borough, classification of municipalities, reclassification of municipalities, and changing municipal boundaries. These chapters:

- * Establish the unorganized borough.
- * Detail the classes of both general law and home rule municipalities.
- * Describe procedures for reclassification of municipalities.
- * Set forth the procedures and requirements for incorporation of municipal governments.
- * Describe how municipal governments may amend their boundaries, and merge, consolidate, or unify with another local government in order to form a single municipality.
- * Set forth the process for dissolving a municipal government.

Home Rule Municipalities: Chapter 10 (AS 29.10.010 – AS 29.10.200)

Chapter 10 describes how local governments can adopt a home rule charter and thereby provide for the maximum self-governance as allowed by law. This chapter sets forth the procedures for electing a charter commission and submitting the question of adoption of a home rule charter to local voters for approval.

The Routine Operations of Municipal Government: Chapters 20, 25, and 26 (AS 29.20.010 – AS 29.26.360)

These chapters provide guidance to municipalities for routine municipal operations. Chapter 20, for instance, pertains to municipal officers and employees, and addresses conflicts of interest, public meetings, qualifications, and terms of elected members of local governing bodies. Also, it addresses administrators, appointment of boards and commissions, the appointment and duties of other municipal employees, and the adoption of a municipal manager plan.

Chapter 25 lists acts that must be done by ordinance, such as land disposal, providing for a fine or penalty, etc. and sets forth procedures that local governing bodies must use to enact ordinances. Chapter 26 contains statutes governing municipal elections and contains provisions governing initiatives, referenda, and recall elections.

Municipal Powers and Duties: Chapter 35 (AS 29.35.010 – AS 29.35.730)

Chapter 35 includes the provisions of Title 29 governing the powers of municipal governments and sets out:

- * General powers of municipalities.
- * Mandatory powers of cities and boroughs.
- * Additional powers which can be acquired by municipal governments.
- * Rules for establishing service areas
- * Rules for controlling hazardous chemicals, materials and wastes
- * Rules for establishing port authorities

This chapter is frequently used by city and borough officials in determining whether a local government may exercise a particular power or provide a particular service to residents.

Municipal Planning, Platting, and Land Use Regulation: Chapter 40 (AS 29.40.010 – AS 29.40.200)

Statutes governing the power to regulate land use are set forth in Chapter 40. Planning, platting (subdivision of land), and other powers municipal governments may exercise in regulating the use of land within their boundaries are included.

Municipal Taxation, Special Assessments, and Debt: Chapters 45-47 (AS 29.45.010 – AS 29.47.470)

The general topic of municipal finance is treated in Chapters 45, 46, and 47. Statutes governing the power to levy taxes are set forth in Chapter 45, statutes governing special assessments for local capital improvements are found in Chapter 46, and those statutes governing municipal debt are found in Chapter 47.

State Assistance to Municipalities: Chapters 60 and 65 (AS 29.60.010 – AS 29.65.140)

Chapters 60 and 65 detail state programs which provide financial and other types of assistance to municipalities. State programs described in Chapter 60 include financial aid to municipalities, the Municipal Assistance Program, and the Community Facilities Grants Program. Chapter 65 sets forth the general grant land entitlements for municipalities under which certain state lands are transferred to municipal ownership.

General Provisions: Chapter 71 (AS 29.71.010 – 29.71.800)

Chapter 71 contains general provisions. It covers adverse possession, dedication of municipal property, taxation of municipalities, as well as the definition of terms used within Title 29.

1985 Revisions of AS 29

The Alaska Legislature reorganized and revised Title 29 in 1985. A full review of the 1985 revisions can be made by referencing the following document.

- ★ Alaska Statutes, Title 29 Municipal Government Comparative Edition 1986.
Prepared by the Division of Municipal and Regional Assistance, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

This document can be located in any law library or obtained through the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, DCBD regional offices.

It is important when reviewing Title 29 to make sure the edition being used is current. It is also important when reviewing a local ordinance to determine whether the ordinance predates the 1985 changes in Title 29. If so, it may be that the ordinance is no longer valid, or more likely the ordinance is more restrictive than required by Title 29 after the 1985 changes were enacted.

Applicable State Laws other than Title 29

Following is a partial listing of other titles of the Alaska Statutes that directly affect the operations and activities of municipal governments:

Alcoholic Beverages

- ★ Powers and duties of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, AS 04.06.
- ★ Restrictions in local option communities AS 04.11.010.
- ★ Restrictions on issuance and transfer of licenses, AS 04.11.395-460.
- ★ Procedures for public influence, AS 04.11.470-506.
- ★ Prohibition of sale, importation, and possession of alcoholic beverages within municipalities, AS 04.11.491-509.
- ★ Board procedures on license applications, suspensions, revocations; and notice requirements AS 04.11.510-537.
- ★ Refund of license fees to municipalities, AS 04.11.610.
- ★ Municipal regulation AS 04.16.010-025.
- ★ Penalties and forfeitures AS 04.16.
- ★ Municipal regulation of taxation sale, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, AS 04.21.010.

Alcoholism

- ★ Uniform Alcohol Treatment Act, AS 47.37.

Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities

- ★ Grants to municipalities, AS 44.47.145.

Community Legal Assistance Grants

- * Grants to municipalities, AS 44.47.200-230.

Construction Projects

- * "Little Davis-Bacon Act" governing wages and hours, AS 36.05.101-990.
- * Employment preferences, AS 36.10.010-990.
- * Contractors' bonds and municipal exemption from contractor bond requirements, AS 36.25.010.

Contracts

- * Suits against and by incorporated units of local government, AS 09.65.070-080.

Costs

- * Awarded as against municipalities, AS 09.60.050.

Day Care Assistance Grants

- * Grants to municipalities, as 44.47.250-310.

Disaster Relief Fund

- * Municipal damage by natural disaster, AS 44.19.049.

Education

- * Education in the unorganized borough, AS 14.08.011-161.
- * Organization and government of school system, AS 14.12.010-180.
- * Local administration of schools, AS 14.14.020-310.

Elections

- * Submission of voting information by municipalities, AS 15.07.137.
- * Registration information available to municipalities, AS 15.07.140.
- * Local election defined, AS 15.60.010.

Electrical

- * Electrical Safety Code, AS 18.60.590.

Eminent Domain

- * Public use authorizing condemnation, AS 09.55.240.
- * Lands not appropriated to public use subject to condemnation, AS 09.55.260.

Environmental Conservation

- * State grants for water supply, sewerage, and solid waste services, AS 46.03.030.
- * Local air pollution control programs, AS 46.03.210-230.
- * Public pesticide control, AS 46.03.330.

Executions

- ✳ Executions against municipal property are not allowed, satisfaction of judgement AS 09.30.040.

Fires and Fire Prevention

- ✳ Mutual fire aid agreements, AS 18.70.150.
- ✳ Authority of municipal fire department officials, AS 18.70.075.

Fireworks

- ✳ Power to prohibit or regulate fireworks, AS 18.72.060.

Games of Chance and Skill

- ✳ Permits and fees, reports, AS 05.15.020-195.
- ✳ Issuance of permits and licenses, member in charge, municipal regulation, use of proceeds AS 05.15.100-160.
- ✳ Regulation of operators, bonding, limitations on activity AS 05.15.165-180
- ✳ Pulltabs AS 05.15.181-188
- ✳ Local gaming prohibition, election, AS 05.15.620-625.

Health Units

- ✳ Local health units and districts, AS 18.10.010-260.

Highways

- ✳ Cooperative agreements between state and local governments regarding highways, AS 19.20.010-180.
- ✳ Local service roads and trails, AS 19.30.111-251.
- ✳ Participation in federal highway planning, AS 19.15.030.

Insurance

- ✳ Municipal Joint Insurance Arrangements, AS 21.26.

Juvenile Institutions

- ✳ Power of cities to maintain and operate, AS 47.10.170.

Statute of Limitations

- ✳ Actions in name of political subdivision, AS 09.10.120.

Lobbyists and Lobbying

- ✳ Regulation requirements inapplicable to municipal agents, AS 24.45.161.

Malicious Mischief

- ✳ Actions by municipalities against parents or guardians for malicious mischief by minors, AS 34.50.020.

Meetings

- ✳ Public meetings statute, AS 44.62.310-312.

Motor Vehicles

- * Powers of municipalities to adopt regulations inconsistent with state law, AS 28.01.010.
- * Abatement of abandoned vehicles by municipalities, AS 28.11.100-110.
- * Forfeiture of vehicles by drunken drivers, enactment of municipal ordinances, AS 28.35.038.
- * Levy of motor vehicle registration tax by municipalities, AS 28.10.431.

Municipal Airports

- * Assistance to municipalities, AS 02.15.120-160.

Platting and Subdivisions

- * Municipal regulation of plats, subdivisions, and dedications, AS 40.15.070.

Plumbing Codes

- * Authority of municipalities to enact, AS 18.60.735.

Public Records

- * Access to public records, AS 40.25.110 - AS 40.25.220
- * Management and preservation of public records, AS 40.21.010 - AS 40.21.150.

Public Utilities

- * Use of streets in cities and boroughs by public utilities, AS 42.05.251.
- * Regulation of public utilities by municipalities, AS 42.05.641.
- * Exemption of municipal utilities from state regulation, AS 42.05.711.

Public Works

- * Local control of state public works projects, AS 25.15.080-120.

Recreational Devices

- * Authority of political subdivisions to regulate device, AS 05.20.100.

Snow Vehicles

- * Regulation by political subdivision, AS 05.30.070 (repealed see AS 28.39).

Torts

- * Suits against incorporated units of local government, AS 09.65.070.
- * Suits by incorporated units of local government, AS 09.65.080.
- * Civil liability of electric utility, AS 09.65.085.

Worker's Compensation

- * Alaska Worker's Compensation Act, AS 23.30.

Sources for Technical Assistance

This section introduces the reader to Title 29 and provides instructions on its use along with hints on finding and reading other state laws and regulations affecting municipalities. This is a summary of Title 29, not a comprehensive or legal analysis. You are encouraged to contact an attorney for specific and detailed interpretations of law that are of interest to your municipality. Additional sources of assistance, especially for communities without a municipal attorney, are listed below:

State Agencies

[Division of Community and Business Development](#), Department of Community and Economic Development, Director, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1770, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907-269-4501). Web: <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/cbd/>

The [Division of Community and Business Development](#) within the Department of Community and Economic Development provides training and technical assistance to communities on governance issues. Assistance is available to local governments upon request. Web: <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/cbd/lga/lga.htm>

Associations

The Alaska Municipal League, Executive Director, 217 Second Street, Suite 200, Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907-586-1325), Fax: 463-5480, Web: <http://www.akml.org/>, E-mail: kevinr@akml.org

The Alaska Municipal League is an organization of cities, boroughs, and unified municipalities which represents the interests of its members before state and federal legislative bodies. The league circulates information to municipal officials and conducts training sessions for its members. League staff can also provide assistance on Title 29 and other provisions of state law governing municipalities.

Alaska Municipal Attorney's Association, c/o Alaska Municipal League, Executive Director, 217 Second Street, Suite 200, Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907-586-1325), Fax: 463-5480, E-mail: kevinr@akml.org

As an organization of the Alaska Municipal League, the Alaska Attorney's Association monitors development in state and federal law affecting municipal government and conducts training seminars for its members on significant legal issues. The association will also appear as a friend of the court in litigation raising important questions of municipal law in Alaska. Its members can provide informal advice and information on AS 29 and other developments in municipal law.